

As guests of Her Majesty Queen Noor

Arab children see Jordan's 'Pied Piper'

By Sima Bahons Special to the Jordan Times AMMAN, Aug. 19 — Amidst the wave of cultural and educational activities held in honour of Her Majesty Queen Noor's guests — children of the Arab World — the Friends of Children Club, in cooperation with Jordan Television, is currently presenting a three-act children's play entitled 'The Pied Piper' at the Palace of Culture here. The play was presented

under the patronage of Queen Noor, who deputed Her Highness Princess Alia for the premier, on Tuesday night. The play is a successfully localised version of 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin', a German legend in origin, which dates back to 1234 and tells the story of a travelling magician who eliminated the rats from the town of Hamelin for a promised fee by playing a tune on his pipe. When rid of the rats, the towns people refused to pay him

his fee, so he played his pipe again and was followed by a large number of children whom he led to a nearby hill where they mysteriously disappeared, never to be seen again. In 1842, Robert Browning wrote his famous poem 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin', possibly the best known version of the legend, on which the current Friends of Children Production is based. Margo Malatjalian, the director of the play, adapted the story into a localised play for children, adding new dimensions to it by giving it a Jordanian flavour, which was effectively achieved through live songs, music and folk dances. Miss Malatjalian told the Jordan Times the play "carries different interpretations and is appealing to different age groups. For the younger ones it harbours the basic moral message against corruption and greed; yet for the older ones, the appeal is more sophisticated and largely depends on their own realisation of social diseases."

and as is typical of a Malatjalian-Television production, the curtain rises on a fascinating colourful setting, catching and very theatrical. It is the village square, active and noisy. The villagers, dressed in richly colourful costumes, give the audience a quick transition into their make-believe world in which mood and character are immediately portrayed. At best the play gives the children a heightened awareness of universal, timeless themes, such as fear, greed, corruption, repentance, the politics of human society and ritual and celebration, as well as the forces of good and evil. But alas, that collective feeling between actor and audience fails to be fully achieved, due to the vastness of the Palace of Culture, the least adequate place for child-performances.

As the play goes on, one can feel the agitation of a child who wants to be more 'with it', yet who is seated 'uncomfortably remote' in a hall too vast for any intimate rapport. Of this problem Miss Malatjalian said: "We know that we are technically, and perhaps theatrically, limited because of such a big auditorium and such a large performing area, but we are hoping that our next production will be at the proper children's theatre — that of the Royal Cultural Centre. It will be ready within three months, we were told, and I'm already thinking of a play for the opening. There the stage is smaller and the hall takes a maximum of 200 kids — the ideal number for a collective theatre experience."

Miss Jamileh Ala' Al Din, the decorator, pointed out the limitations one encounters upon designing a children's set for such a big area: "The performing area is too big for any effective child decor. Now you notice that the whole play takes place in front of the decor rather than with the decor, and this of course limits the effectiveness of both play and decor. However we're trying our



Confusion and consternation caused in the village by the Pied Piper.

best to do with what we have." Jamileh was very successful in portraying an old neglected village eaten up by rats, yet still evoking a certain imaginative child world that allows his fantasy to wander about. "Although I'm much influenced by Walt Disney, yet this time I tried to give my decor an Arab touch to suit the localised play. Yet again the vast stage was a problem," Jamileh added.

Despite the handicaps however, the play worked well enough to give its child audience that sense of the excitement of theatre, and that opportunity to venture into the worlds of imaginations revealed by the play. Manal Zeinab, was one of the spectators. She is seven years old and one could feel her absorption in the play during which she was telling her friend: "Look, look, my good-

ness the woman is really crying, poor thing I hope her daughter comes back to her." After the play was over, Manal excitedly told the Jordan Times: "I liked it very much, especially the costumes and the piper. I really felt him to be a nice magician, but sometimes I found it difficult to hear him."

The 70-minute play utilised live local piper music throughout to create atmosphere, to dance to, to link the acts and to cover action; and it was in the coordinated blending of all these theatrical elements that the play evoked in the children more awareness of what a theatrical experience is. Aref Naseeb, one of the Arab guests, is from Oman. He is 12 years old and spoke of the play with a beautiful Omani accent: "I've seen puppet theatre in Egypt, but this is really something

else, I felt different by watching it and was fascinated by the young actors, by God they were Good." Instilling in our youngsters a love for theatre is one of the main goals of the Friends of Children Club, said Mr. Farouq Zu'bi, the club's vice president. "We hope to establish a national children's theatre that will take it upon itself to present constant child productions that will be a cultural focal point and stimulus to all our youngsters. We strongly believe in the indirect role any theatre activity can play in the moulding of our youths' characters and potentials." Such a theatrical experience helps to affirm that child theatre in Jordan will be more effective, more valuable and more fun when it becomes part of a continuing theatre experience that is spread

throughout the child's upbringing, both inside and outside school. It also becomes more positive when we frankly ask ourselves: which is more appropriate for our audience — a self-conscious rendering of a play that belongs to others, or a piece that we can more honestly call our own? Mr. Haltham Qoussous, board of directors member of the Friends of Children Club spoke of Jordan's lack of scriptwriters for children. "Scripts are a problem, we hardly have any good standard script-writers for children and this is why we rely heavily on translated international material, because children's theatre is a very sensitive area with which one can't tamper much" he said. "We also lack directors and producers for children; but despite the little we have, one can say that our theatre standards are promising. We are improving, slowly, of course, but nevertheless improving," he added.

Mr. Qoussous added that Her Majesty Queen Noor is constantly behind artistic activities on all levels and generously sends talents abroad for training and specialising in fields that will help promote better cultural and art endeavours in Jordan. In fact, one of the actresses taking part in 'The Pied Piper' is Miss Samar Dudin, an outstanding talent who was on the top ten in the tawjibi examination this year. She is being sent through Her Majesty's office to study theatre arts at Santa Clara University in California.

Mr. Qoussous concluded that a further boost is in the horizon for art in Jordan, with the thought now of creating a higher arts council that will act as a unifying force for all aspects of our arts movements.

The play will be performed daily at 5 p.m. at the palace of Culture until Saturday, Aug. 22. There will be an additional performance on Friday morning at 11 a.m.



The Pied Piper of Jordan (Photos by Yousef Al 'Allam')

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

Table listing TV programs for Thursday on Channel 3 and Channel 6, including Koran, Children's programme, and various news and entertainment shows.

Table listing TV programs for Thursday on Channel 3 and Channel 6, including Pop Session, News Summary, and various news and entertainment shows.

Table listing TV programs for Thursday on Channel 3 and Channel 6, including Look Ahead, Rock Salad, and various news and entertainment shows.

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR THURSDAY

Table listing flight arrivals and departures for Thursday at Amman Airport, including destinations like Cairo, Beirut, and London.

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FOR FRIDAY

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DOCTORS

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Table listing names and addresses of pharmacies in Amman.

PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

Table listing prayer times for Thursday in Amman.

FOR FRIDAY

Table listing prayer times for Friday in Amman.

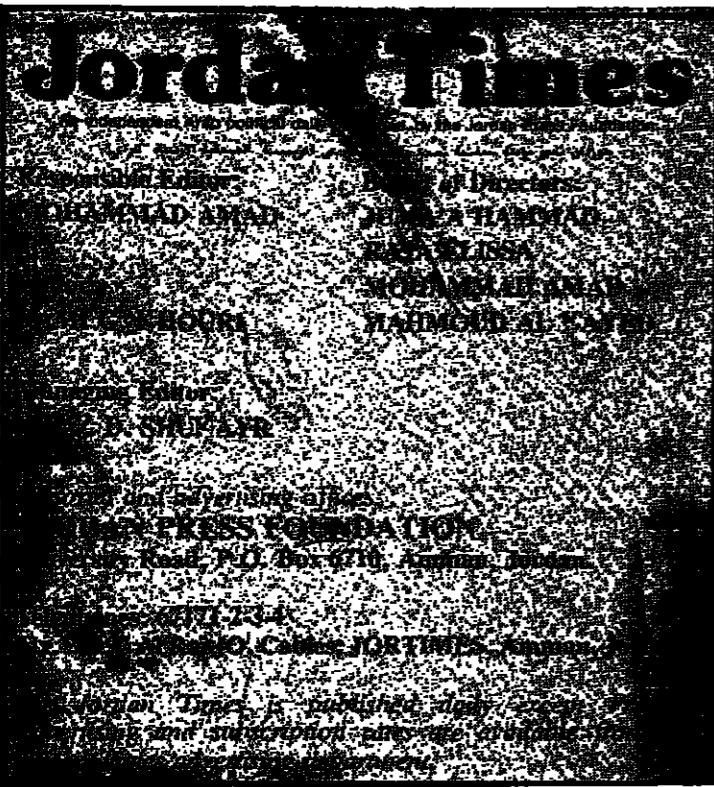
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Table listing emergency and utility telephone numbers, such as ambulance, fire, and police.

MARKET PRICES

Table listing current market prices for various commodities like wheat, oil, and other goods.

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RED & BLACK

The population issue revisited

By Jawad Ahmad

DR. T.A. JABER wrote five columns on the issue of population in his Jordan Times column entitled De Factonomics. He analysed the basic issues pertaining to the subject with deft and ability.

Yet, and as usual, population issues stand two different points of view.

The scenario of Dr. Jaber in his last column runs as follows: Due to high birth rates in Jordan, the population tends to the young age cohorts and renders the participation rate in the labour force less than the desired magnitude (21 per

cent). He then says that family planning is a decision that is usually taken on the family level rather than the macro level. However, towards the end, he suggests a group of alternatives that can be taken on both family and macro levels simultaneously, such as enhancing the participation of women, increasing the vocational training programmes, etc...

In general, the decision to encourage women or to send a son to take vocational training boils down to a family decision in a society which is made up

basically of patriarchal families. Yet, on the other hand, every decision is. What to eat on a given day is a decision that is taken by the family depending on the situation in the market itself. The market offers and determines the price as well as what sort of food items to sell. Thus, any household decision can not be taken in isolation of the external influences exerted by the society at large.

When we come to family planning, the same notion applies. The policymaker

knows that a high growth rate in the population, under a limited resource base, constitutes tremendous pressures on that base. Thus, the policymaker must take a position vis-a-vis this parameter and must try to influence its magnitude, if not direction, to the maximum limits of tolerance.

In Jordan, we believe that there are certain developments which will eventually dampen birth rates such as the cost of marriage and living, increased education among women, urbanisation, larger par-

ticipation of women in labour, etc... Yet the question that remains is whether such autonomous developments are sufficient to do the trick or not. If not, then policymakers should exert further efforts such as providing proper contraceptives for those who desire to use them, give women more legal leverage to protest their husbands' wishes to have unlimited number of children on the expense of the wives' health, improve livelihood in impoverished areas and offer better supplementary health

services. The list can go on and on.

Thus, a proper mixture of macro decisions can exercise a dampening influence on birth rates. To say that the family size is purely a family decision may imply futility of macro decisions. Should this be the case, and I seriously doubt it is, then most of our efforts to effect a change in undesired habits and norms are futile. No one wants to go that far on any issue. Dr. Jaber did not go that far. I am simply offering the more optimistic version.

Forward, cautiously

THE ON-GOING move among professional organisations in Jordan to organise a broad-based, popular boycott of American products has more aspects to it than one might at first think. It has to be handled carefully and seriously if it is to succeed.

There are many precedents to show that boycotting is a rather ineffective means of political expression. We think of the boycott of Rhodesia, and the American wheat embargo against the Soviet Union after the Soviet domination of Afghanistan. Nevertheless, the significance of a popular boycott in Jordan of American goods and services should not be underestimated. It would obviously have an insignificant effect on the American economy -- but that would not be its objective. It would be designed to send a symbolic message to the people and government of the United States that the people and government of Jordan have just about reached the end of their very ample patience and goodwill. It would be a precedent that other Arab states could emulate. After all, if "moderate" Jordan -- as we are always referred to by those people in the West who rank nations like they rank movies -- has become so dismayed and disgusted with the recent trend of American policy in the Middle East that it has decided to stop buying American goods and services, it should be that much more logical for those other Arab states with more substantial resources to add their weight to an untried means of making one's point.

Yet there are also some dangers. Jordan depends on the United States for significant supplies in the areas of security and food, to mention only two of the more obvious. Is this country prepared to withstand the reverse consequences of a popular boycott of American products? Our suspicion is that it might well be. A reasoned, dispassionate national debate on the matter would seem to us to be the most appropriate way to find out.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: We did not take seriously President Reagan's decision to stop the delivery of the F-15s and F-16s to Israel. Consequently, we do not view the decision to resume the delivery of these planes as an escalation of the American aggression against the Arab nation, because this aggression is just going on.

We believe that the delivery of the planes is a return to the consistent foundations governing the relationship between Washington and Tel Aviv, and is an inevitable conclusion of a manoeuvre about which a clamour was made more than it deserves.

Nevertheless, this manoeuvre, despite the fact that it insults the Arab nation, is of a great significance because it adds another evidence to the dozens of pieces of evidence that the United States and Israel have the same goals in the area. These goals are to keep the Zionist entity in a state of military superiority over the total Arab military strength combined, and consequently, to keep the area's states in a state of constant threat, obstructing all the opportunities of development and progress.

Consequently, the Arabs who thought that the delay of the delivery of the American planes to Israel was an indicator of a change in the American policy should reassess their convictions and should plan their policy in accordance with the consequence of this manoeuvre. They should also realise that Arab-American relations can never be relations of dialogue or goodwill.

This means that declaring hostility to the United States and confronting it with all manpower, oil and political resources available to the Arabs is the only means to prompt the United States to relinquish its blatant hostility to the Arab rights.

In the same way the shipment of the American planes to Israel was compatible with the relationship of the strong alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv. This very decision should be a springboard to place the Arab-American relations in their proper framework as relations of confrontation unless the United States stops all forms of support to the Zionist entity.

AL DUSTOUR: Although Washington and Moscow are proceeding in slow and cautious steps towards rapprochement, there are indications that the two countries are seeking to cooperate to cope with the deteriorating international situation.

Few days after Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev renewed his call for a dialogue with the United States to discuss the existing problems between them in a constructive and serious manner, President Reagan called for a summit with him to tackle the critical state of affairs which relations between the two countries are passing through.

The Middle East crisis was affected by the tense relations between Washington and Moscow. We are optimistic about the return of detente to govern relations between the two superpowers. We hope that this would eliminate the causes of the American fears about the Soviet threats.

Consequently, the Middle East problem would top the list of the issues to be tackled.

While we welcome international detente, we warn against its dangers to the area and to our central issue (Palestine) if the Arab position continues to be dismembered and divided and weak. We should realise that other states can only deal with us inasmuch as we can influence events.

The Arabs are duty-bound to draw up a unified strategy which is capable of activating events and steering them in our favour, and in favour of our pan-Arab issues. Without such a strategy we must benefit from the international detente. On the contrary,

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is part five of a series of major excerpts of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's new book, *Palestinian Self-determination: A study of the West Bank and Gaza Strip*.

THE PRINCIPLE of self-determination was probably a political principle and not one of international law before the Charter of the U.N. The developments in international law since 1945 indicate that in the colonial field the point may have been reached where the principle has generated a rule of international law by which the political future of a colonial or similar non-independent territory should be determined in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants.

Self-Determination, Autonomy and Self-Defence

Autonomy in legal and political terms autonomy and self-determination are not identical and may embody conflicting ideas. They differ in a number of respects. The right of self-determination derives from the general principle that the people determine the destiny of the territory. Autonomy derives from the converse proposition that the territory determines the destiny of the people in it. Autonomy in the modern sense is a question of degree, ranging from a grant of limited municipal or local government conferring authority in such matters as street lighting and children's play-grounds, to extensive regional, governmental powers in a federal association or union. The right of self-determination of peoples arises independently of grant and confers upon them the international law right to determine their political destiny without subjection to the control of any State.

In the context of the West Bank and Gaza, the idea of autonomy has been rejected by the Palestinians, and their representatives, the PLO, as well as by a majority of Arab League members, on a number of occasions. At the moment the degree of autonomy exercised by municipal mayors and district leaders in the West Bank and Gaza is minimal and is dependent upon concession or denial by the Israeli military authorities. The latter can grant and revoke such degrees of local autonomy as are thought desirable by them at any particular time.

The Israeli attempt to assert a legal status between territorial sovereignty and occupation is to be seen in the use of the expression 'administered areas'. Such a status might be that of territories temporarily administered by the U.N. pending a plebiscite to determine the future political destiny of a people in that territory. The documents accompanying the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty of March 1979 included the joint letter of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to President Carter, dated 26 March 1979. This letter, as mentioned above, proposed implementation of the 'Framework for Peace in the Middle East', established at Camp David and signed in the White House on 27 September 1978, by the Governments of Israel and Egypt. Jordan was invited to join the negotiations pursuant to the terms of the 'Framework'.

The Delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The purpose of the negotiations shall be to agree, prior to the elections, on the modalities for establishing the elected Self-Governing Authority (SGA) Administrative Council and to define its powers and responsibilities. In the event, Jordan declined to

discussions as to a 'pilot scheme' for a limited degree of autonomy in Gaza. The Palestinians, through the PLO, were not prepared to negotiate autonomy in those territories whilst Israel remained in the Old City of Jerusalem and its environs, under a purported 'annexation of the City'. During the continued military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza the Palestinians were also not prepared to negotiate about any form of autonomy. They claim that they have a right of self-determination and assert their claim to implement that right by the establishment of a sovereign and independent Arab State of Palestine. This necessarily entails the withdrawal of the Israelis from the Occupied Territories. This Israel refuses for reasons of the national security of Israel. It is apparent that sooner or later Israel's occupation and security will have to be accommodated, *inter alia*, with the Palestinian right of self-determination. By the joint letter of Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat, 'The two Governments (Israel and Egypt) agreed to negotiate continuously and in good faith to conclude these negotiations at the earliest possible date. They also agree that the objective of the negotiations is the establishment of the Self-Governing Authority (SGA) in the West Bank and Gaza in order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants.' The subsequent negotiations between Israel and Egypt on this question have reached no agreement on the term 'full autonomy'. On 20 January 1980 Israel published its proposals for limited autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, estimated at about 1.2 million at the present time. The Israeli autonomy proposals contained a long list of important governmental functions which it proposed to reserve for itself, and a shorter list of minor administrative powers which were to be exercised by an eleven-man 'administrative council'. Other functions would be shared with the Israeli authorities. The list of Israeli reserved or residual powers included foreign affairs, defence, internal security, Israeli inhabitants, and settlements, state lands, natural resources and energy, the media, control of airspace and the territorial sea, and other matters. Israel made it clear that the list is not complete. The eleven-man 'council' would exercise the following administrative functions: agriculture, health, religious affairs, labour, transport, education, finance, administration of justice and local affairs, including police. The 'administrative council' would have no legislative powers.

The joint letter referred to above had also provided for a transitional period of five years to run from the establishment of the agreed level of autonomy, to be carried out within one month of the proposed elections. The Israeli military government and its civilian administration would be withdrawn, to be replaced by the SGA. A withdrawal of part of the Israeli armed forces would then take place. There would then be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. Mr. Begin's proposals for limited autonomy, mentioned above, also envisaged a retained Israeli presence to monitor the limited degree of autonomy proposed. Not surprisingly, the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on autonomy, of any degree, have not made progress. The people most concerned by

By H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan

that they are interested only in a new Arab State in Palestine, embracing the West Bank and Gaza, with the Old City of Jerusalem as its capital, the withdrawal of all Jewish settlements, and facilities for the return of the refugees and restoration of their homes and lands with compensation. The PLO has now received a measure of international recognition and political and legal support from the member States of the European Economic Community. To date, little action has resulted. On 8 June 1980 the representatives of these States, Heads of State, Heads of Government and Foreign Ministers of 'the Nine', issued a Declaration at Venice, as the European Council. This stated, *inter alia*:

4... the time has come to promote the recognition and implementation of the two principles initially accepted by the International Community: the right to existence and to security of all the States in the region (Near East), including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate

rights of the Palestinian people... 5... The necessary guarantees for a peace settlement should be provided by the U.N. by a decision of the Security Council and, if necessary, on the basis of other mutually agreed procedures... 6. A just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees. The Palestinian people, who are conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position by an appropriate process defined within the framework of a comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination... 9. The Nine (Members of the EEC) stress the need for Israel to put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967... The Nine consider that these (Israeli) settlements, as well as modifications in population and property in the occupied Arab territories, are illegal under international law.

region, purports to be based upon Israeli security. That is a long-term political matter awaiting a general peace settlement in the area. It is not a claim that Israel is exercising its inherent legal right of self-defence by its continued presence in the West Bank and Gaza. Such a claim would not correspond with the facts of the present situation. The continued occupation by Israel is not proportionate to the threat to it. The response of Israel is excessive and the threat not immediate.

"In the context of the West Bank and Gaza, the idea of autonomy has been rejected by the Palestinians, and their representatives, the PLO, as well as by a majority of Arab League members, on a number of occasions. At the moment the degree of autonomy exercised by municipal mayors and district leaders in the West Bank and Gaza is minimal and is dependent on concession or denial by the Israeli military authorities."

The inherent right of self-defence was included, as an exemplifying, but not exhaustive, formula in Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. It was the last Article to be included and it has probably been the most overworked provision of the Charter. It has borne the weight of maintaining international peace when the centralized Security Council's primary responsibility for keeping the peace had proved, in large part, a failure. The factual military uncertainties surrounding the exercise of the right of self-defence preclude it from being treated as a vestitive fact for acquiring title to territorial sovereignty. What then does the right entail in law? In the *Caroline Incident*, 1837, U.S. Secretary of State Webster gave the right a definition which has been accepted and has become a principle of international law. It was

Self-determination

The 'principle' of self-determination of peoples has moved from a political to a legal principle and probably from a legal principle to a 'legal right', although it lacks precision in content and location, and identity of an entity.

The language of the series of U.N. Resolutions relating to the rights of the Palestinian peoples to self-determination is not consistent with the fourteen years of Israeli presence in Occupied Territories.

The most that Israel might be able to contend in law, in the face of the U.N. Resolutions implementing an agreed interpretation of the principles of the U.N. Charter, is that its withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza be synchronized with the termination of all conditions of belligerency and mutual respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of all States in the area, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 242. Autonomy is a concept repugnant to the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples. In political terms, degrees of autonomy might, at the most, be transitional measures timed for the various phases of a withdrawal by Israel as an occupant. That is quite a dif-

permanent presence as a territorial sovereign or as a permanent occupant by denying a peace treaty. Thereby self-determination is frustrated by a claim to preserve a military presence in the territories that international law will not accommodate.

The Refugee Problem

In Security Council Resolution 242 of 22 November 1967 the Council affirmed the necessity for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem. General Assembly Resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967 called upon U.N. members to assist with transport and supplies in areas where assistance was being rendered, and appealed to all Governments and others for contributions for that purpose to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The scale of the refugee population living outside the West Bank and Gaza is such that it becomes an important factor in the exercise of the Palestinians' right of self-determination. Estimates of the numbers of refugees caused by the four Arab-Israeli armed conflicts from 1948 to 1973 are various. That it constitutes a tragedy of massive proportions is not in doubt. That it is no less a factor impeding the establishment of a just peace in the region is no less clear. The refugee camps have been in existence for about thirty-one years to date. Many Palestinians have known no other life but that in those camps. It is estimated that something like 726,000 Arab refugees fled from the territory that is now Israel as a result of the war of 1948.

UNRWA, which was created on 8 December 1949, later assumed responsibility for the refugee assistance programmes. In spite of a number of proposals to resolve the refugee question, nothing came of them. On the contrary, the June 1967 War aggravated the number of refugees. The UNRWA Report issued on the eve of that war showed on its register 1,344,576 refugees in the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. As a result of the June 1967 War a further 234,000 refugees were added to the previous total, making some 1,578,576 in all. That war not only displaced new refugees but further displaced a number of the original refugees. It is not possible to be exact in these figures. The definition of a 'Palestine refugee' is not easy to make. So far as can be ascertained from a report of the Commissioner General of UNRWA, made for the period 1 June 1966 to 30 July 1967, about 100,000 fresh refugees fled from the West Bank to the East Bank; over 99,000 fresh refugees moved out of Syria, northwards and eastwards from the area occupied by Israel on the Golan, and about 35,000 moved from the Sinai Peninsula into Egypt. These displacements occurred during the months immediately following the war. UNRWA estimated that over 116,000 existing refugees were displaced from these areas. On the eve of the June 1967 War about 70% of the total population of the Gaza Strip and over 36% of the total Jordanian population were refugees. Of the total number of refugees about 90% were Moslems and about 10% were Christians. By November 1980, UNRWA-registered refugees amounted to 1,800,000 and it is estimated that the total of the worldwide figure might be about double, that is 3,600,000 in all.

Whatever the exact numbers of refugees may be, it is clear that their number is huge and that their fate is one of the main threats to peace in the Near East. It is also recognized that the solution of the refugee question is one of the most difficult of all the many facets of

large number of Palestinian refugees impedes both the exercise of the Palestinian People's rights to self-determination in the present location of such refugees and disturbs the demographic balance of the population of the States and their repatriation; likely to have the same effect. Israel. The Arab demand is repatriation of all Palestinian refugees before any other deal in the Arab-Israeli dispute is discussed. No progress has been made towards a solution of the refugee question. Any attempt to reach any agreement on payment of compensation has also been sterile. The burden of supporting the refugees has, to date, been borne by UNRWA. This has been established by General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) of December 1949, is a temporary non-political subsidiary organ of the U.N. General Assembly. It received contributions from about forty States. Ninety-eight per cent of the sums contributed had come from the USA, the UK, Canada and France. The mounting scale of UNRWA's task taking has rapidly been draining the funds made available to it. The work it has done has been of a high order, in health, education and training, but it has been subject to a number of political pressures that can be attributed to the following factors:

The Refugee Problem

1. UNRWA financing is based on voluntary contributions. 2. UNRWA revenues are short of its projected expenditures. 3. There has been a growing deficit for the last few years. UNRWA tried to solve this by turning back on relief services; rations have been cut from monthly 10 kg of flour per person to only 4.7 kg. 4. Palestinians consider relief services, which are offered through a refugee card, of great importance. They would consent to eliminate relief services as tantamount to liquidating their identity as refugees. 5. Cutting back on education health services would also meet opposition from the students of the staff of these services. A further contributory factor is that some donor States do not contribute enough to cover the deficit because they insist on larger contributions from Arab oil States or because they desire the gradual liquidation of UNRWA.

The intractable nature of the refugee question flows from the nature of the demands made by refugees, namely, to return once to their homelands. The Palestinian refugees in the camps live in the daily expectation that settlement of the many questions included in the Near East situation will be achieved. Not surprisingly these hopes are frustrated year after year.

At some time the complex legal question of the legal claims of the Palestinian refugees, their repatriation or resettlement, the reallocation of their lands and other property, with or without payment of compensation, either for confiscation or damage done or both, will have to be determined as part of any final settlement in this area. In its essential qualities the settlement of this matter is a political and not a legal question. If they are not to be repatriated or allowed, freely choose not to return, then some modality, such as a Palestinian Claims Commission, will have to be established to determine claims brought by Palestinian refugees. The funds available for the payment of compensation to be awarded by such a Commission will have to be the subject of international agreement. There is little ground for optimism that the claims of the Palestinian refugees reaching back over thirty years can be disposed of without agree-

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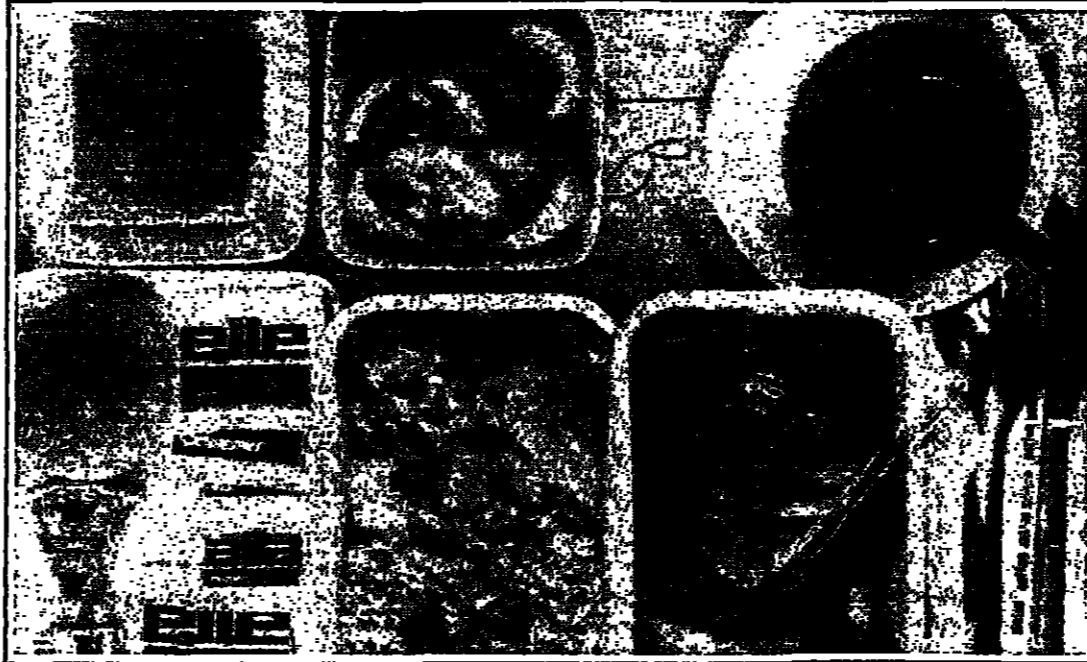
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At some time the complex legal question of the legal claims of the Palestinian refugees, their repatriation or resettlement, the reallocation of their lands and other property, with or without payment of compensation, either for confiscation or damage done or both, will have to be determined as part of any final settlement in this area. In its essential qualities the settlement of this matter is a political and not a legal question. If they are not to be repatriated or allowed, freely choose not to return, then some modality, such as a Palestinian Claims Commission, will have to be established to determine claims brought by Palestinian refugees. The funds available for the payment of compensation to be awarded by such a Commission will have to be the subject of international agreement. There is little ground for optimism that the claims of the Palestinian refugees reaching back over thirty years can be disposed of without agree-

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... but little do they know the amount of care that has been put into the meals awaiting them (Photos by Harout Baligean and Alia)



... passengers' only concern is to get on the plane...

... but little do they know the amount of care that has been put into the meals awaiting them (Photos by Harout Baligean and Alia)

Remembering Man, Materials, Mannerisms'

DIALOGUE!
The Jordan Times wants to promote a dialogue on local issues among its readers. While we are currently publishing a series on various aspects of the situation at Amman Airport, we would like to hear the views of interested parties and the public at large about their experiences with the airport. Whether you are a frequent or occasional air traveller, a foreign firm's local representative, a travel agency or simply an interested reader, the Jordan Times would like to publish your views on the present situation at Amman Airport, and comments on how you think it can be improved. Send your typewritten comments to the Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. Comments will be edited only for style and grammar, and should be signed with the author's name and address.

Running an international airport is a daunting task. A passenger's only concern is to get to the airport and check in his baggage before actually boarding the plane. But this seemingly straightforward operation takes a whole army of workers to ensure that it runs smoothly for 24 hours a day, seven days a week. And Amman Airport, the situation is aggravated by the fact that the airport is simply far too small for the current volume of traffic. The man in charge of much of the behind-the-scenes activity is Mr. Akel Biltaji, vice president for operations of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. Mr. Biltaji's first task is the handling of all passengers at the

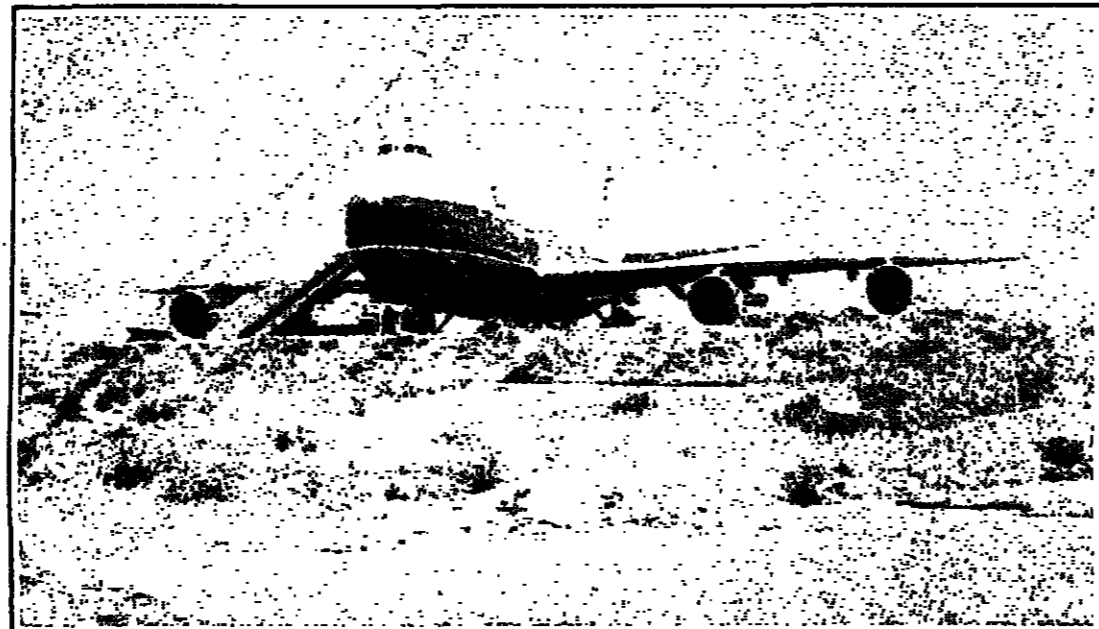
airport. This involves providing all the services actually to get them to their plane, including laying out buses and making sure the boarding ramps are in place. He is responsible too for making sure their baggage reaches the correct flight, or appears on the conveyor belt for collection when they land. His second task is ensuring that the passengers will have both food and drink on their flights, and that all the essential safety literature is placed in each seat pocket, in line with international regulations. His department must also provide pillows and blankets, all freshly laundered, for use on the plane. One of his vital jobs is to arrange for transportation for airport staff every day. He has to

make sure every crew is picked up from their overnight stop, ready for the appropriate flight. Some of his 1,000 staff members live as far away as Zarqa, and must be picked up on time for their shifts. Mr. Biltaji also arranges overnight accommodation for transit passengers, or meals for those whose flights have been delayed. He has one rule for handling these massive jobs. "The customer is always right," he said. "My 'Holy Trinity' in my approach to service is to remember Man, Materials and Mannerisms."

"Man involves recruiting and training the right type of staff for the job; Materials includes everything from the meal offered on board to the comfort of the seats on the plane, and Mannerisms is teaching the staff how to handle the customers in a pleasant and efficient way. "We teach our staff to watch out for passengers' needs. They should be ready with a blanket before the traveller actually asks for one, or there with a drink when someone is thirsty. "We are in a service industry, and the human element is very important."

Australia. Other items have to be imported from Europe. The thousands of travellers every day comprise Jordanians going to and from the Gulf, business people, many Egyptians working outside their own country, students, pilgrims on their way to Mecca and tourists. "We are ahead on the map of air transport," Mr. Biltaji said. "and we intend to maintain our spirit of being pioneers."

He believes that the staff can cope with a little more expansion at the present airport, but anticipates having to carry on for another two summers before they can move to the new Queen Alia International Airport. "Some optimists believe that the airport will be ready by next summer, but I think that April 1983 is more realistic," he commented. "Jordan can cope as far as ground transport, seats offered and number of hotels are concerned, but our present airport premises and the related areas have not grown or developed at the same time."



Each plane has to be resupplied with food, refreshments, pillows and blankets before taking off again (Photo by Harout Baligean)

The airport was never intended to cope with the amount of traffic it now has to handle. At the moment around 85 aircraft a day pass through the airport, and the backup services have to be able to meet this demand. At one time — in October 1980, when the war between Iran and Iraq began — Amman handled 120 planes in a single day. Airport staff have to organise and take care of over 6,000 passengers a day, providing 6,000 meals for them and taking care of around 9,000 suitcases. Their order book is enormous, with items like 5 million plastic cups a year and 5 million sachets of sugar, which must not be forgotten. "We went over to using disposable crockery and cutlery simply because we would never be able to handle cleaning them," Mr. Biltaji said. In 1980 his department spent \$8.5 million on food and passenger amenities. It is estimated that the average airline meal costs \$5. Most of the food has to be imported, and meat comes from Argentina or America, while tinned goods come mainly from



Alia's catering department, which supplies 6,000 meals a day (Alia photo)

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ECONOMY

'Mountains higher, ravines deeper' at OPEC ministers' first session

GENEVA, Aug. 19 (R) — OPEC ministers ran into bigger problems than they expected here today in an attempt to resolve a pricing dispute and cope with the world oil glut.

"The mountains are higher and the ravines deeper than we thought," said Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, current president of the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), after two hours of talks this morning. A second session was set for the evening (1600 GMT).

Saudi Arabia's Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has set stiff conditions for raising his price of \$32 a barrel and cutting back his country's huge output in order to help other exporters maintain sales in the surplus-hit market.

maintain a moderating influence on the world price of oil, told reporters last night he seeks an accord based on a benchmark or base no higher than \$34 a barrel.

A strict deal on those lines would require price cuts by the majority now aligned on a \$36 base. Venezuela and Libya have said publicly here they are against lowering their prices.

Venezuelan Minister Humberto Calderon Berti insisted yesterday he could not abandon a \$36 base.

Libya's Abdussalam Zagaar told reporters today "I confirm now categorically that I do not

want to decrease my price."

Mr. Zagaar said he was misquoted when he was reported to have said on Monday he was willing to consider cutting Libya's price, at \$40 one of the highest in OPEC.

Libya is one of the countries whose sales have fallen off in the present glut. Another is Nigeria, a fellow exporter of top-quality, \$40 African crude, which asked for OPEC to hold the emergency consultative meeting that began this morning.

If OPEC can get within sight of a compromise price agreement it would turn the consultative meeting into an extraordinary session of the OPEC conference, with authority to set new prices.

Dr. Subroto told reporters here was still hopeful that an extraordinary session could be convened, but the next round of talks, scheduled for this evening, will be a resumption of the consultative meeting.

Dr. Calderon said, however, there had so far been no suggestion of moving to an extraordinary session. Asked if he was now more hopeful of a final agreement he said "I do not know".

But Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeh Abdul Karim told reporters "from what we have achieved I am quite hopeful of agreement, possibly tonight."

The United Arab Emirates news agency (WAM) quoted conference sources as saying tonight's talks would be a last ditch bid for a compromise.

It said only the Saudis and the UAE favoured a \$34 benchmark, although Nigeria, hardest hit by the glut, wanted the price ceiling

for top quality crudes such as its own, which carry a differential, to come down from \$41 to \$38.50.

The OPEC pricing structure is traditionally intricate, with varying differentials and market premiums imposed above official, benchmark-related quotes. OPEC analysts said there is strong pressure on OPEC to resolve the differences between the Saudis and others.

If the Geneva talks broke up in disarray, with no change in the Saudi price or output, Nigeria might be forced into a unilateral price cut to restore oil sales, down 40 per cent on January, they said.

That could gravely damage OPEC unity, leading to other unofficial under-cutting or unilateral price cuts, analysts said.

Kuwait may cut premiums

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (R) — Kuwait has told Japanese oil importers it will reduce its premiums on conditions that Japan continues its direct-deal contracts to buy oil from Kuwait, industry sources said today.

They said Kuwait offered to cut its premiums by \$1.75 from the current 5.5 to six dollar premium, retroactive from August one, provided Japan continued to import Kuwaiti crude on the basis of the deal that expires at the end of this year.

Kuwait made the proposal at talks with four Japanese oil refiners who import 125,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti oil.

They have been demanding that Kuwait stop charging premiums over the government selling price of \$35.50 a barrel.

Diamonds 'not' forever

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 19 (R) — The world's leading diamond mining concern, De Beers, today announced a sharp drop in net profits for the first six months of this year, reflecting a slump in sales of precious stones in the United States and Europe.

Market experts said that high interest rates and the downturn in the world economy had led to a collapse in demand for diamonds, forcing De Beers to cut production by five per cent.

De Beers said net profits to the end of June were 254.9 million rand (\$270.2 million). This is a fall of 39.3 per cent from the 415.2 million (\$440.3 million) earned in the corresponding period last year.

But despite the big drop the company maintained its interest dividend, to shareholders unchanged at 25 cents a share. Dividend earned De Beers 200.7 million rand (\$212.7 million), against 440.2 million rand (\$476.15 million) in the first six months of last year — a drop of 55 per cent.

Demand for diamonds has been falling for at least a year and in the first six months of this year the central selling organisation, which buys and markets about 80 per cent of world diamond output, reported a 40 per cent slump in sales.

Analysts said sales of uncut diamonds have been hit by a build-up of stocks among diamond cutters while sales of polished stones have suffered most from high interest rates.

Company sources said it could not be assumed that results for the half year would be repeated in the second half of 1981 as income did not accrue evenly throughout the year.

But mining experts said that diamond market indications since the end of June were anything but encouraging even though retailers have reported a revival in demand for cheaper diamond goods. July and August are holiday months in Europe and the United States with demand traditionally slack and there was little prospect of any dramatic improvement before the end of the year, they said.

Italy looks for Third World friends

By James Buxton

ROME: While some of the big Western aid donors are either slowing their foreign aid or at least questioning the value of it, Italy has started an almost unpublicised programme to catch up with other industrial countries and also assist its export activities.

In the last two years it has set up a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has embarked on a five-year programme to increase by more than four times the proportion of its GNP it gives as aid.

It intends, by 1983, to give 0.34 per cent of its GNP in aid — the average of the OECD countries in the second half of the 1970s. This compares with an Italian contribution of only 0.08 per cent in 1979.

Italy has lacked most of the motives that other Western countries have had for giving aid. It has only three ex-colonies — Ethiopia, Somalia and Libya, the last of which is more than able to provide for itself in financial terms.

Unlike, for example, the big aid donors of Scandinavia, Italy has not considered itself a conspicuously rich country with a moral obligation to give aid — indeed its own southern region is one of the poorest parts of West-

ern Europe.

The still modest scale of Italy's aid suggests that it cannot provide much of a subsidy to Italian exports. But the OECD statistics on export credits to developing countries, including OPEC states and the newly industrialised countries, tell a different story.

In 1979 Italy was in absolute terms by far the biggest provider of export credits of all the OECD countries. It devoted \$3.213 billion in both public and private export credits of more than one year. By comparison the next biggest grantor of export credits, France provided some \$1.993 billion, while the figure for Japan was \$1.098 billion. The U.S. provided \$991 million under this heading.

In the second half of the 1970s the bulk of Italy's aid disbursements consisted of contributions to multilateral agencies. For example, of the total aid disbursed of \$273 million in 1979, some \$250 million went in that way and some \$159 million was disbursed through the EEC

development agencies. While that was the case Italy barely needed a specialised aid department.

The change came in the late 1970s as Italians became a little more aware of the problems of developing countries and the par-

advantages of an aid programme to help them in the fight for contracts, particularly in Africa.

After a long Parliamentary battle, a new aid policy was established by law in early 1979, envisaging the steady increase in

Italy backs agriculture and provides teachers in Mozambique, and has some involvement in Angola. The small remaining aid programme to Ethiopia is being increased following the visit there last April of Mr. Emilio Colombo, the Italian foreign minister.

Italy has decided that Ethiopia is in effect an unwilling satellite of the east bloc. Other countries to which Italy will be giving more aid are Malta, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The bilateral aid programme concentrates on agriculture and rural development, energy projects and transport and communications. Despite a domestic economic policy of trying to hold down public expenditure, Italy will spend around \$820 million on aid this year, and double that amount in 1983.

Naturally Italian aid grants and loans are usually tied to the purchase of Italian goods, but it is difficult to see the present aid programme itself as a major generator of Italian trade.

The aid programme is still small and its major recipients are poor countries without good medium term prospects. Italian exports to Ethiopia were only L71 billion (\$58 million) last year. Its biggest Black African trading partner, Somalia, took only L152 billion worth of exports in 1980. Italy's biggest Third World markets are in the OPEC countries.

The Italians employ the common practice of giving countries free feasibility studies for projects which tend to specify Italian goods a common aid donor's practice. But the aid authorities insist that they cannot rescue the failing attempts of Italian companies to win overseas contracts by an injection of aid finance, since the watchdog committee would not stand for it.

Financial Times news feature

The Italians are quietly stepping up their foreign aid programme. Traditionally, they have been small aid donors, but are now searching for more friends and more markets.

ties of the Left, in particular, began to identify with the new Left-wing African states formed when Portugal gave up its colonies.

Italian foreign policy has gradually become more active and businessmen have appreciated the



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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Aug. 19 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.831025	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.210811	Canadian dollar
	2.495070	West German marks
	2.77507800	Dutch guilders
	2.173050	Swiss francs
	40.59/63	Belgian francs
	5.930/50	French francs
	1245.00/1264.00	Italian lire
	230.50/35	Japanese yen
	5.2960/80	Swedish crowns
	6.1795/1810	Norwegian crowns
	7.8550/8650	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	432.50/434.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 19 (R) — Equities closed slightly easier in moderate trading, although some issues were above their lowest levels, while gold shares were firmer with the bullion price, dealers said. At 1500 the P.T. index down 3.8 at 563.3.

Leading industrials showed falls ranging between 2p and 7p in Bowater, GEC, ICI, Thron, Racal and Beecham. De Beers ended 20 cents lower at 750 cents following sharply reduced interim profits.

Gold shares closed with gains of up to 200 cents as the bullion price firmed to above \$430, although some issues were off their best levels.

Government bonds extended opening losses in slow trading to close up to 1/2 point easier in medium and long dated issues. Dealers said concern over continued high dollar interest rates and the implications of a national rail strike, due to begin on August 31, served to dampen sentiment, while news U.K. average earnings were 11.8 per cent higher than a year ago had little impact.

Oils ended lower, with Shell down 10p ahead of results tomorrow, while banks were down 3p to 5p.

Unilever closed down a net 8p at 643p amid profit taking after gains yesterday following better than expected interim results. Ofrex was unchanged at 190p following news Dennison has sold its stake to U.S. Sutor Gallaber.

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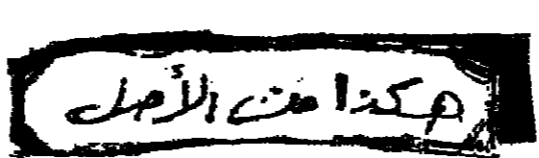
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IAAF halts Fifth Avenue mile race

Aug. 19 (R) — The Amateur Athletic Association (AAA) today ordered the proposed mile in New York on Fifth Avenue to be held on a straight and mainly downhill course, as was staged "for propaganda purposes."

"The IAAF president considers the race, which is the brainchild of Fred Lebow, the New York marathon organizer, would constitute an international meeting outside IAAF rules and, as such, would represent an undesirable development in international track and field."

"For this reason, the instruction has been given by Mr. Paulsen to the TAC to withdraw their authorization from the event as an international race, and he has instructed that no foreign athletes should therefore be invited to take part," the statement concluded.

Banned New Zealand athlete competes again

WELLINGTON, Aug. 19 (R) — NZAAA secretary Barry Myers said Roe had been re-instated after putting her prize money in the hands of a lawyer. Roe has recorded the fastest time this year for the women's marathon, two hours, 26 minutes and 45 seconds.

In London, IAAF General Secretary John Holt said Federation President Adrian Paulsen had ruled that, because of the present uncertainty over cash payments, the IAAF was prepared to take a favourable view of athletes who 'put their prize money into cold storage'.

Myers said in Wellington the New Zealand association was still awaiting IAAF clarification on the question of Audain and Moller being re-instated as amateurs.

China wins weightlifting meet

NAGOYA, Aug. 19 (A.P.) — China won the 13th Asian Weightlifting Championships after establishing one world and two Asian records here today.

The Chinese lifters snatched 18 old medals to finish top in the 12-day competition at the Aichi prefectural (state) gymnasium, central Japan, with 321 points.

South Korea, winning four golds, was second with 236 points, followed by Japan, which won only one gold medal.

India finished fourth with 129 points, followed by Iraq with 111, Pakistan with 76, Lebanon 60, Indonesia 53, the Philippines 52, Saudi Arabia 50, Singapore 30 and last Syria 35.

Under the rules of the championships, gold medalist gets 12 points, a silver medalist nine points, and a bronze winner eight.

The Chinese strongmen won the 52, 56, 60, 67.5, 75, 90 and the 110 kilogram division titles. Lebanon took the 82.5 kgs title. South Korea the 100 kgs crown and Iraq the over 110 kgs championship.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES

Sports City			
Thu. 4:00 p.m.	Jazeera	vs.	Hussein
Fri. 4:00 p.m.	Ein Karem	vs.	Orthodox
8:00 p.m.	Faisally	vs.	Wihdat
Irbid			
Fri. 4:00 p.m.	Ramtha	vs.	Al Jeil
Result: Al Ahli 3 Amman 2			

RECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day with difficulties between persons in which greed is the primary cause. The afternoon and evening a chance to achieve success.

3 (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A conversation with financiers in the morning can prove helpful. Attend the night and make new contacts.

4 (Apr. 20 to May 20) A credit matter does not right in the morning, but be patient and you'llacking you need later.

5 (May 21 to June 21) Handle private matters and don't rely so much on others at this time. er. work comes before pleasure.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Keep out of cation between two associates and avoid troublesome plans for the future.

6 (July 22 to Aug. 21) Obeying all rules and regulations apply to you keeps you out of trouble now. a better accord with associates.

7 (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't neglect your work to seek pleasure, but carry through in a steadfast fashion. Express happiness.

8 (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Instead of worrying about gation, carry through with it in a conscientious and you'll get the right results.

9 (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have to be careful in ing of regular routines at this time. Take health as and improve your appearance.

10 (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show increased on with co-workers and get much accomplished. too blunt with others now.

11 (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make sure you can affensive recreation you have in mind before you it. Sidestep an opponent.

12 (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't become involved nts with family members at this time. Strive for happiness.

13 (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use good sense in the of money matters. Alter your budget so you can e working capital in the future.

14 (CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...) he or she must to cooperate with others instead of fighting for g that is desired, otherwise your progeny could ficult life. There's a marked ability to adapt to itions. A good education is a must. ars impel, they do not compel." What you make is largely up to you!

RECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1981

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your judgment is not y where expansion or taking chances are coning alert to what is happening makes it easier go along with surprises.

1 (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you try to force your thers today, you are bound to have trouble, so ipomatic. Follow your hunches.

2 (Apr. 20 to May 20) Not a good day to handle airs. Wait for a better time. Strive for increased with associates. Be happy.

3 (May 21 to June 21) Get busy improving ethods so that you can get ahead faster. Conore on the practical aspects.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can now assure coming your way, so be on the alert for ment you have missed in the past.

4 (July 22 to Aug. 21) Going off on a fun spree could xting and expensive, so be more devoted to the and for best results.

5 (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An associate can give you 1 that will open new vistas of advancement for sure to go along with it.

6 (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You understand much bethat should be done regarding financial affairs. 1 argue with an associate.

7 (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle only important ly in the day and then be off to recreations that n your spirit.

8 (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to have ndance in the future and cut down on recreances. Show that you have wisdom.

9 (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Talking over mutual ith associates can bring greater success in the gage in favorite hobby with congenials.

10 (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Discussing finances rts helps you to run your own affairs more in- . Be careful in travel today.

11 (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study a monetary matter before taking any action. Sidestep one who is nly of your assets. Be logical.

12 (CHILD IS BORN TODAY ...) he or she must, to handle difficult problems intelligently, and life becomes a successful one. A fine college is important here. Show the importance of ad ethics early in life. ars impel, they do not compel." What you make is largely up to you!

Tennis Talk

Hitting-hard syndrome

By Maureen Stalla

IT'S TIME to talk about the "hitting-hard syndrome". Everyone knows a club player who slams the ball five centimetres over the net. He has very good days, and very bad ones. He has a temper to match his hot game and he usually loses both. He is especially upset when he loses to a player with a soft touch whom he disparagingly calls a "pusher".

Yet among most tennis players, it is common knowledge that it is not very hard to return a hard, flat ball. After one gets over the initial panic of a fast ball, all one has to do is to put out one's racket and it rebounds with the same sting. People who go out just to hit hard seldom improve. They don't take the time to "groove" their strokes—patiently and carefully to master proper stroke technique until their style is smooth and automatic.

The player to worry about is the steady, grooved hitter. He hits a standard, medium paced ball which clears the net by two or three metres and lands deep in the back court, thereby keeping his opponent on the defence.


This player varies the speed and spin of his balls, lobs to his advantage and only attacks when he is 90 per cent sure of his shot. He also knows that a furious, exasperated slammer is a defeated one.

Tennis is a game of skill and patience, not power. The best players depend on rhythm and momentum for their pace. Although they may be physically tired after a match, they rarely suffer from muscle ache or strain. Their rackets float effortlessly and gracefully through the ball, imparting more pace that is harder to return than a ball muscled over by overworked biceps.

To borrow from Aesop: "Slow and steady wins the match."

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"It's a shame to think we blew our vacation money on the postage to get the travel brochures."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIRAD

CATHY

ZIGAHN

RIQUMS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "O O O O O" O O O O O

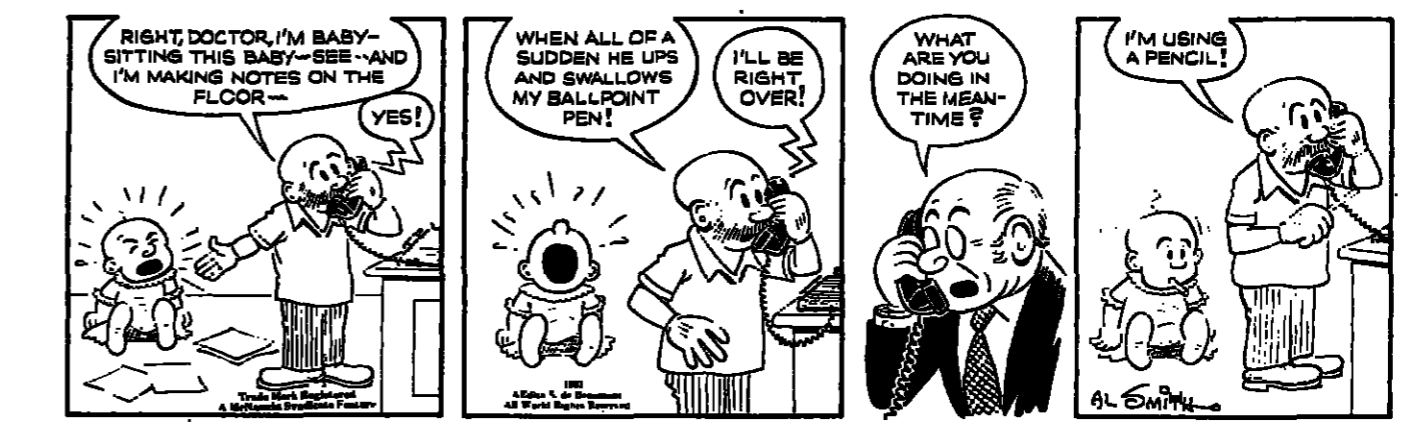
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SILKY MOUSE OCCULT IMPAIR
Answer: What the sugar merchant did when prices fell—TOOK HIS LUMPS

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ K
♥ K 10 3
♦ K J 10 7 5
♣ 9 6 5 3

WEST
♠ A Q J 10 6
♥ 4
♦ 8 6 4 3
♣ K J 10

EAST
♠ 8 7 5 4 3
♥ J 7 5
♦ A 2
♣ 8 4 2

SOUTH
♠ 9 2
♥ A Q 9 8 6 2
♦ Q 9
♣ A Q 7

The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 3 ♠
Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♠.

felling the king, and East signaled vigorously for a continuation. He wanted to force dummy to ruff so that the trump suit would not provide entries to dummy's long diamonds. West obliged by continuing with a high spade and declarer ruffed.

A diamond to the queen won and the diamond continuation went to East's ace performance. He shifted to a club. Declarer rose with the ace and cashed the ace-king of hearts. West's failure to follow to the second round was a grievous blow. Declarer now had to hope that the third round of diamonds would live so that he could get rid of a club loser. Unfortunately, that was not to be, so declarer had to go down one trick.

Despite the nimble performance by the defense, declarer should have made his contract. Had he realized that what was good for the defenders was probably bad for him, he might have found the right line. If East thought it was right to force dummy, South's best counter was to refuse to cooperate. Instead of ruffing the second spade, declarer should have sluffed one of dummy's clubs. Dummy's trump holding would then have been impervious to assault because declarer could ruff the next spade in his hand. Declarer would then have time to force out the ace of diamonds and draw three rounds of trumps, ending in dummy, and then use the good diamonds to take care of his club losers.

THE Daily Crossword

by William Landis

ACROSS

1 Sub—
5 Shrine
10 Large feature
14 Step—1
15 City on the Seyhan
16 Japanese general
17 Being snooty
20 Attars
21 Flocks
22 Slip and slide
23 Ashen
24 Was mail-cious

DOWN

1 Painter
2 Responsibility
3 Poses
4 Was proof of
5 Like stale butter
6 Trenchant
7 Neighbor of Viet Nam
8 Wayfarer's stop
9 Boos
10 Even—
11 Mine find
12 "— is — forever"
13 Mires
18 Signed

ACROSS

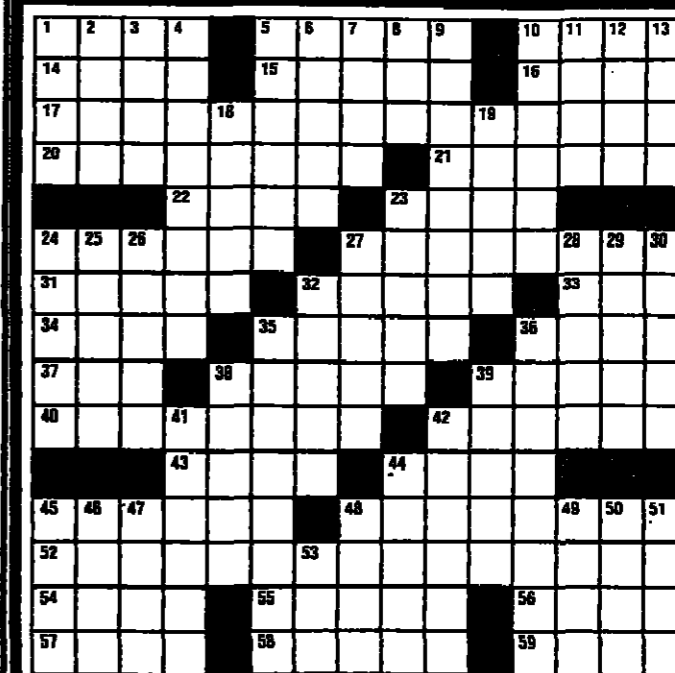
27 Hushes
31 Lent a hand
45 Gone bad
48 Elation
52 Makes peace
54 Singer
55 A bit queer
56 "— a man with..."
57 Ball club
58 Sennacherib's emp.
59 Roman statesman

DOWN

19 Needing patches
23 Amassed
24 Philippine island
25 Fragment
26 Rank in neutral
27 NHL teams off
28 Bounce off
29 Slip away to wed
30 Crosscut
32 He rides shank's mare
35 Winnipeg's province
36 Of reverse
38 Oom cash
39 Dress — nines
41 Former
42 Gentle breeze
44 Pixilated
45 Get out of here!
46 Cut back
47 Sawpot
48 Salamanders
49 "Arrivederci —"
50 "— a Kick Out of You"
51 Respecting
53 Musical notes

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ARIDIE BLIINT ABELI
BROW RYDITS LOBO
RONE RITRHE CLERIA
LUN ANIA HORDIS
ASTIDE DIET
MANETS NONESUCH
ANDES PUWER PRO
STOP CADIZ STEP
SOU BERIS OTHOIL
ANTILLER GREENIS
MULL BLANC
STIFF ARAL ROC
OUTOFORDER REDD
ONER NATIVE HEED
TEAM ANTIED OKRIA



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